

Kelly's COINS & chatter

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Importer and Dealer in Diamonds, Gold and Rare Coins

April, 1961, Volume 14 - 4



Future Events

We are proud to be a part of several of the coming outstanding numismatic events of the year.

It is our privilege to have been selected to conduct the following official

AUCTION SALES

Central States CONVENTION

MAY 4-5-6, 1962

HOTEL PFISTER—MILWAUKEE, WISC.

This has become one of the outstanding coin meetings of the year, second only to the National A.N.A. held in August. We are already accepting consignments for this Sale which will be listed in a quality catalogue suitable to the occasion.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Annual Convention

AUGUST 15-16-17-18, 1962

SHERATON-CADILLAC HOTEL
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

This, our fifth A.N.A. Convention Sale, is doubly important in that we will also be celebrating our 25th year as an A.N.A. member and full-time professional numismatist, and we are going all out to put on a sale worthy of this occasion. Approximately 7,500 catalogues will be issued. This will be an illustrated deluxe catalogue with every effort made to equal or surpass any previous effort of ours along this line.

CONSIGNMENTS WANTED

SELECT FOREIGN GOLD



ALBANIA, 100 Franka 1927. Head of Zogu; star below bust GW-1, Brilliant Uncirculated\$ 90.00

MARIA THERESA TALER STRUCK IN GOLD

AUSTRIA, Maria Theresa Taler 1780. One of the most common coins in silver but extremely rare in gold. From the King Farouk Sale of 1954.

UNCIRCULATED....\$350.00

BRAZIL, John V, 12,800 Reis 1731. Minas Mint, GW-37. Ext. Fine.. 160.00
-- -- 12,800 Reis 1732. Rio Mint, GW-35. Extremely Fine..... 175.00

COLOMBIA, Charles III Doubloon 1770. Small wiggled bust;GW-11. Very Fine150.00
-- Charles III Doubloon 1805 NR. GW-38, Choice Extremely Fine..95.00
-- Ferdinand VII Doubloon 1812. NR Mint; GW-46. Ext. Fine.....90.00
-- -- Doubloon 1820 NR. GW-46. Extremely Fine125.00
-- 16 Pesos 1846. Very Fine.. 65.00

EGYPT, King Faud, 500 Piastres 1922. Civilian bust; GW-22. Br. Proof. 235.00
-- 500 Piastres 1955. Nasser Rebellion and Flight of Farouk. Ancient chariot/Legend, dates. GW-34. Brilliant Proof..... 175.00

FRANCE, Napoleon III 1858 100 Francs. GW-304. Extremely Fine..... 67.50
-- -- 50 Francs 1858, GW-307. Brilliant Uncirculated.....45.00
-- 100 Francs 1902. GW-325. Brilliant Uncirculated.....85.00

MEXICO, Ferdinand VII Doubloon 1816. Small laureated head; GW-49. Fine, but lettering in legend is weakly struck 75.00

PERU, Ferdinand VI Doubloon 1753. GW-14; Extremely Fine 145.00
-- 8 Escudos 1755. V. Fine plus 165.00
-- Charles III Doubloon 1773. GW-31; Very Fine 90.00
-- Ferdinand VII Doubloon 1813. GW-48, rare; Very Fine..... 125.00
-- 8 Escudos 1830. GW-61. About Fine 45.00

PORTUGAL, John V, Doubloon 1729. GW-63; Very Fine 145.00
TURKEY, 500 Piastres (1293 A.H.) (1876 A.D.) Monies de luxe type. About Uncirculated..... 125.00



"GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD"

By ROBERT FRIEDBERG

Complete from 600 A.D. to 1958
An illustrated standard catalogue
with valuations

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OHIO SALES TAX

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The first official coinage of Hawaii (sometimes called the Sandwich Islands) was the bronze Cent of 1847 with the name and portrait King Kamehameha III. Despite a number of trial issues during the early days of King Kalakaua, the next official coinage is the series of 1883, struck for the Kingdom at the San Francisco mint and widely circulated throughout the Islands.

However, the need for coinage, especially small change, was always great in Hawaii, especially so as the opening of the country to foreign trade brought a new influx of immigrants and industrial as well as maritime establishments made the Islands into a bustling seaport and trade center of the Pacific.

In the 1870's a copper coin, about the size of a cent, made its appearance and is still occasionally, though not often, met with in collections. One of these coins has the star symbol of Hawaii and the letters T. H. which can only mean "Territory of Hawaii." This is puzzling since the piece obviously antedates the Island's becoming a U. S. Territory by many years. Perhaps the term "territory" was used in a general rather than a political sense. The other type seen has the letters W. P. on it. This has been interpreted to stand for "Waikiki Pier." This explanation seems plausible enough, since the bustling pier at Waikiki, the port of Honolulu, was then an important shipping center.

The denominations on these copper pieces are 12 1/2 Cents, and there is also a 6 1/4 Cent piece known. This, of course, makes them parts of the Spanish-American Dollar and the equivalent of 1 Real and 1/2 Real.

The Spanish and Mexican systems were still in general useage in Hawaii up to the 1880's. The workmanship of these semi-official coins is rather on the crude side and they are definitely products of a local mint, unlike the later series of 1883.'

It is also possible that among the many varieties of copper and small silver pieces, tokens and semi-official issues now attributed to various Latin American or Canadian series and countries, there are additional pieces of Hawaiian origin. Local research would have to establish such an attribution as apparently only initials were used. There may also have been counter-marked pieces among the many West Indian and Central American pieces, that rightfully belong to our 49th State.

-- Hans Holzer

BADEN, Carl Friedrich, Convention Taler 1766. Dav-1933. V. Fine. \$4.50
BAMBERG, Franz Von Erthal, Double Taler 1786. Half length bust/Symbols of Industry. Ext. Fine..... 25.00
BAVARIA, Ludwig I, Taler 1828. Monument for Constitution. Dav-562. Brilliant Uncirculated..... 9.00
 -- -- Taler 1834. Dav-571. Unc. 9.00
 -- -- Taler 1835. Separation of Queen from son, King of Greece. Dav-575. Brilliant Proof..... 25.00
 -- -- Taler 1835. Baden to German Customs Union. Dav-573. Unc. 12.50
 -- -- Double Taler 1839. King's Monument. Dav-583; Choice Unc. 12.50
 -- -- Double Taler 1843. Erlangen Statue. Dav-590; Br. Proof..... 17.50
 -- -- Double Taler 1844. Soldier's Hall. Dav-591; Choice Unc. 15.00
BRANDENBURG, Albert, Taler 1549. Armored Bust/4 Shields. Choice Very Fine..... 20.00
BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, Henry Julius, Pesttaler 1599. Lion molested by bees, etc. Fine..... 7.50
BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG-WOLFENBUTTEL, August the Younger, Taler (1635-66). Bust left/Traveler and two ships. Very Fine..... 20.00
GERMANY, 5 Marks 1924 (Pattern) Saxon Mint. Reaper/Eagle. Proof 35.00
 -- Pattern 5 Marks 1925, Saxon Mint. Liberty head/Eagle, plain edge. Rare, Matte Proof 50.00
 -- Pattern 5 Marks 1925. Girl facing/Eagle, plain edge. Matte Proof 45.00
 -- Pattern 5 Marks 1926. Liberation of Cologne. Angel over Church/Eagle. Rare, Matte Proof 60.00
 -- Pattern 5 Marks 1926. Saxon Mint. Naked girl in cloak/Eagle. Plain edge, Matte Proof 35.00
 -- 5 Marks 1930. Comm. Flight of Graf Zeppelin. Br. Proof..... 15.00
HAMBURG, Ferdinand II, Taler 1621. City Gate, 3 Towers. V. Fine.. 17.50
HANOVER, George III, Taler 1768. Dav-2104. Very Fine 8.50
HESSE-DARMSTADT, Ludwig II, Double Taler 1844. Dav=703. Brilliant Proof 35.00
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Leopold (Maultash), Taler 1698. V. F... 7.50
LUBECK, Matthias II, Taler 1612. St. John facing, shield divides date/Value in circle of Imperial Eagle. Extremely Fine 17.50

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND, 4 Franken 1814. Very Fine..... 9.00
MANSFIELD, Taler 1593. St. George slaying dragon/Arms. Fine... 9.00
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 5 Marks 1904. Accolated heads of Alexandra and Fred. Franz IV. Dav-703. Brilliant Proof 12.50
PRUSSIA, Fred. Wilhelm IV. Double Taler 1856. Proof 15.00
 -- Wilhelm II, 5 Marks 1901. Accolated busts of Fred. & Wilhelm II. Dav-790. Brilliant Proof..... 12.50
SALZBURG, Klippe Taler (1593-94). Cardinal & Shield/Tower in wind. Rare, Very Fine 60.00
 -- Wolfgang Theodore Raitenau, Klippe Taler (1620). St. Rupert/Arms Very Fine 30.00
 -- Hieronymus Von Colloredo, Taler 1801. Dav-42. About Unc..... 5.00
SAXONY, Frederick August II, Double Taler 1854. Dav-880. Br. Proof.. 25.00
 -- Frederick August III, 5 Marks 1914. Dav-905. Brilliant Proof.. 18.50
 -- Pattern 5 Marks 1925. Arms of State/German eagle, plain edge. Very rare. Matte Proof 75.00
SAXONY-ALBERTINE, Christian II, John, George, August, Taler 1595. Three busts facing. Fine-V. F.. 7.50
 -- John George I, Vicariat Taler 1619. Duke on horse/12 lines of insc. Choice Very Fine 17.50
 -- -- Taler 1628. Very Fine... 9.00
 -- -- Taler 1653. Armored bust/Arms. Very Fine..... 8.50
 -- John George IV, Klippe Taler 1693. Shooting Match. Cipher/Crossed swords. Very Fine.... 25.00
SWEDEN, Gustav V, 5 Kroner 1935. 50th Anniv. Riksdag. Br. Unc... 6.00
 -- Gustav VI, Comm. 5 Kroner 1952. Brilliant Uncirculated..... 5.00
WEIMAR-REPUBLIC, 5 Marks 1927. Oak Tree dividing date. Dav-966. Karlsruhe Mint. Br.: roof..... 22.50
 -- 5 Marks 1927-A. Bremerhaven. CW-2, Dav-967. Br. Proof..... 17.50
 -- 5 Marks 1927-F. Tubingen. CW-3, Dav-968. Br. Proof..... 17.50
 -- 5 Marks 1930. Evacuation of Rhineland. Dav-973. Br. Proof.. 17.50

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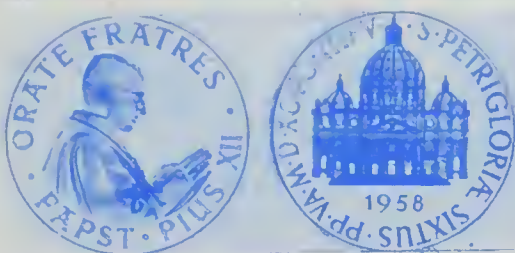
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SIGNIFICANCE**



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PAX (Peace) among 3 Doves; Eternal Flame, "Peace" in 17 languages.
22 Karat gold, 36mm (1 7/16 inches).
BRILLIANT PROOF...\$50.00



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Pope's Motto "Let us pray Brethren."
Reverse: St. Peter's Cathedral.
22 K Gold -- 36 MM (\$20.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$45.00
* * * * *

Pope Pius XII, 1958. Same as preceding but half size.
22 K Gold -- 26 MM (\$10.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$25.00

POPE JOHN XXIII

Commemorating Coronation
Pope praying, wearing Papal tiara.
Rev: Papal Crest, Latin inscription.
22 K Gold -- 36 MM (\$20.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$42.50
* * * * *

Pope John XXIII, 1958. Same as preceding but half size.
22 K Gold -- 26 MM (\$10.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$25.00

WORLD EXPOSITION

BRUSSELS 1958. Allegorical figure on globe. Rev: Famous Brussels memorial.
22K Gold -- 26 MM (\$10.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$25.00

DAVID BEN GURION

ISRAEL 1958. Bust and name on obverse. Rev: 12 Jewish tribes.
22K Gold -- 36 MM (\$20.00 size)
BRILLIANT PROOF.....\$45.00

**Famous Historical Ancient Coin
ARCHAIC SILVER SIGLOS**

ANCIENT PERSIA, B. C. 521-486.
King Darius as archer kneeling with bow, quiver and spear. Reverse: Irregular oblong incuse punch. Very similar to the Gold Daric of the same period.

This is a fine example of the very early ancient coinage at a reasonable price. Also mentioned and illustrated on Page 13 in "Coins of Bible Days."

Very Fine\$15.00
Fine 10.00

CANADA

SILVER DOLLARS

1935 Brill. Unc.....	\$ 5.00
1935 About Unc. choice.....	3.00
1936 Brill. Unc.....	6.00
1936 About Unc.....	3.00
1938 Brill. Unc. rare.....	20.00
1938 Ext. Fine to Abt. Unc...	12.50
1939 Brill. Unc.....	4.00
1945 Brill. Unc.....	22.50
1946 Brill. Unc. SPECIAL....	9.50
1947 Pointed 7, Br. Unc. rare.	75.00
1949 Choice Brill. Unc.....	3.75
1950 Brill. Unc.....	5.50
1951 Brill. Unc.....	4.50
1952 Water lines, B.U. SPECIAL	3.75
1952 No water lines, Unc.....	12.50
1953 Wire edge, Brill. Unc.....	3.75
1955 Brill. Unc.....	3.75
1956 Brill. Unc.....	4.75
1957 Brill. Unc.....	2.50
1957 One water line, Brill. Unc.	6.00
1958 Totem pole, Brill. Unc....	2.00
1959 Superb Brill. Unc.	2.50
1959 Brill. Unc. regular.....	1.75
1960 Brill. Unc.....	1.75
1961 Brill. Unc.....	1.60



**CANADIAN
CORONATION MEDAL MCMLIII**

Large crowned bust of Elizabeth II.
Rev: CANADA under crowned initials. Name, title and date in Roman Numerals. The official medal. Bronze 25 mm.

Beautiful Toned Proof...\$1.50

CYPRUS' PECULIAR COINAGE

Cyprus is an island of considerable size half-way between Turkey and Greece, not far from the Israeli coast. It has been governed by a succession of foreign governments until it finally reached independence this year.

In ancient times, there were a number of city-states issuing coins on the island of Cyprus -- one of the most important of these was Paphos which was used as a capital city by the Kings of Egypt who owned the island after the city-states of the Greeks had become weakened.

The Romans allowed the cities of Cyprus their own minor coinage and the Byzantine Empire maintained a minor mint there. With the advent of the Crusades, however, new life came to Cyprus numismatically speaking.

As an aftermath of the conquest of Palestine from the Turks, Cyprus also was wrested from the Turks, who had treated the island as just one more province. There is still a strong Turkish minority living there. The European knights established on Cyprus a Kingdom which lasted about two-hundred years; Jeffrey of Geoffroy of Bouillon was one of the better known kings. The coinage of the Crusader Kings of Cyprus was copied from Byzantine and Venetian coins, and showed the seated King on one side and usually Christ or a cross on the other. The silver coins were Groats or Besants; the copper, Quattrini.

With the decline of the Crusaders and the resurgence of the Turks, the island changed hands repeatedly between Venice and the Turkish Empire; the Venetian rulers issued a few local coins using the Greek language, but by and large, Cyprus used foreign coinage until the island was ceded to Britain following an agreement in the 1880's. From 1888 on, British issues in Piastres showing the head of Queen Victoria and the value were the money of the island.

Thus the silver shilling, the unit of the British currency system, was called a piece of 9 Piastres, the Florin inscribed 18 Piastres and, until 1955, coins bearing such odd denominations as "4 1/2 Piastres" (Sicpence), "45 Piastres" (Crown) were struck in London for Cyprus. Under George VI the word Shilling replaced these piastre values. But in 1955 a new decimal system of 100 Mils, equal to 2 Shillings, was introduced and is still being used.

-- Hans Holzer

FOREIGN GOLD COINS

ARGENTINA, 5 Pesos 1888. With Oudine, GW-12. V. Fine..... \$ 20.00

AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Sovereign 1866 Sidney Mint. V. Fine plus..... 15.00
 -- -- Young head, Sovereign 1879. Melbourne Mint; GW-18. Ab. Unc. 17.50
 -- -- Sovereign 1886. Sidney Mint. GW-17. Extremely Fine 17.50

BOLIVIA, 100 Bolivianos 1952. Head of Busch. GW-40. Br. Unc..... 37.50
 -- 50 Bolivianos 1952. GW-41. Uncirculated..... 27.50

BRAZIL, Peter II, 20,000 Reis 1851. Bust in coronation uniform. GW-93. Extremely Fine 125.00

BUKHARA, Mohur 1355 AH (1935 AD) Mangit Dynasty. Obv. New die; Rev. Old die. Very Fine 35.00

CANADA, Sovereign 1917. Unc. 25.00
 -- Sovereign 1917. Abt. Unc. 18.75
 -- Sovereign 1918. Unc. 25.00
 -- Sovereign 1918. Abt. Unc. 18.75
 -- Sovereign 1919. Unc. 30.00
 -- Sovereign 1919. Abt. Unc. 19.75

CHILE, 100 Pesos 1926. Head of Republic. GW-54. Unc. 37.50
 -- 100 Pesos 1952. Unc. 35.00

CUBA, 10 Pesos 1915. GW-2. Extremely Fine 35.00
 -- 5 Pesos 1915. GW-3. Very Fine plus 17.50
 -- 10 Pesos 1916. GW-2. X. F. 35.00
 -- 5 Pesos 1916. GW-3. Very Fine plus 17.50

GUATEMALA, 5 Pesos 1877. GW-44. About Uncirculated..... 60.00

PORTUGAL, Peter V, 5,000 Reis 1861. First type, rare. V. F. 30.00
 -- Louis I, 5,000 Reis 1863. Young head, rare type. Ext. Fine. 35.00
 -- Louis I, 5,000 Reis 1867. GW-129; Very Fine. 27.50
 -- -- 10,000 Reis 1881. GW-128; Extremely Fine 52.50
 -- -- 5,000 Reis 1887. Unc. 30.00

RUSSIA, Alexander III, 5 Roubles 1889. GW-125. V. Fine plus. 18.50
 -- Nicholas II, 15 Roubles 1897. GW-130; Extremely Fine. 32.50
 -- -- 7 1/2 Roubles 1897. GW-131; Very Fine 20.00
 -- -- 10 Roubles 1899. GW-132; Very Fine plus 15.00
 -- 5 Roubles 1902. GW-133; Unc. 10.00

SOUTH AFRICA, George V, Sovereign 1931. GW-5; Uncirculated. 18.50
 -- -- Sovereign 1932. GW-5; Uncirculated. 18.50

SPAIN, Ferdinand & Isabella, Double Excelente (1474-1504). V. F. 75.00

-- Philip II, 2 Escudos (1556-1598). Cob type; Extremely Fine. 45.00
 -- Ferdinand VII, 1/2 Escudo 1808. Comm. his wedding. Rare. 25.00
 -- Alfonso XIII, 20 Pesetas 1889. Baby head. GW-159; Ext. Fine. 17.50
 -- -- 20 Pesetas 1892. Child head with curly hair. V. Fine, GW-160. 25.00
 -- -- 20 Pesetas 1899. Boy's head. GW-162; Very Fine. 15.00



SWITZERLAND, 20 Francs 1883. Large coronet head. GW-4; Brilliant Uncirculated. 17.50
 -- 20 Francs 1927 to 1947. GW-6; Uncirculated, each 12.50
 -- 10 Francs 1913, 1922. GW-7; Uncirculated, each 9.00

VENEZUELA, Bolivar, 20 Bolivares 1910. GW-4; Very Fine plus. 27.50

Special



Collection

ANCIENT ROMAN SILVER COINS DENarii AND ANTONINIANI

Fifteen (15) different rulers, each showing bust of emperor. Includes Hadrian, Trajan and other historical personalities. Coins individually enveloped and classified as to ruler, date and deity on reverse. Condition Very Fine. Individually would cost \$2.00 to \$3.50 each. We have only twenty-five of these collections available.

SPECIALLY PRICED. \$24.75

SMALLER COLLECTION, classified same as above. Ten (10) different rulers.

Fine-Very Fine. \$14.75

THE STAR OF DAVID AS ARAB SYMBOL

Everybody thinks of the six-pointed Star of David - sometimes called the Hexagram - as a typical example of Judaism, Israel, or the Jews in general.

It is true that since time immemorial the Jews have used this star as their

THE STAR OF DAVID (continued)

national emblem, although it appears officially in that capacity only since the Middle Ages. Ancient Judaea never used it on the coins, contrary to fanciful stories, and an occasionally fantasy coin made up to make a collector curious.

In fact, the oldest coins bearing this symbol aren't coins at all but Jewish slaughter-house tokens of the Balkans. And even they do not go back beyond the 18th Century. Non-Jewish usage of the star-symbol is, of course, older as it was long considered a symbol of magic and wisdom. David, the Jewish King, had the reputation of supernatural powers and the magicians and mystics of the Middle Ages have often used his personal "seal" as a token or symbol of magic strength. Thus we have a number of stances where the star appears on medieval medals and occasionally small coins.

The star - not called Star of David but nonetheless the same symbol - also prominently figures in Mohammedan history and culture. It is the national symbol of Morocco and has been used on its coinage ever since Morocco gained a measure of semi-independence from Turkey. As a matter of fact, there are 15th and 16th Century Turkish coins, struck in Turkey proper and in Egypt, showing the "seal of Solomon" as the star of David has also been called. It is a moot question whether the magic connotation of the star dates back to David or to Solomon. Both kings were said to have had "unusual" powers. Another Islamic state, Hyderabad in India, also prominently used the star on its coinage.

Egyptian Memlook rulers issued copper coins showing the star occasionally and the Arabic invaders of the Sind, India, issued a small silver coin with the star. Some of the small Sultanates of Arabia and the Persian Gulf area have used this symbol in their national flags and banners on occasion. Nigeria uses it as its emblem.

Actually, the star symbolizes equality, justice and other laudable virtues, and is mathematically pleasing as well as eye-arresting. Thus it seems natural for any nation to choose such a striking symbol as its own. That Israel and Morocco are today the two most prominent users of the same symbol may be a paradox, but should give one food for thought about peace among nations.